



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Ruling Party Secretary Denounces Mutiny Attempt

EA0503203592 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Thirty-six hours after the failed coup attempt by about 30 soldiers from the Muzinda camp, 15 km north of Bujumbura, messages of support to the democratic process are coming in from almost everywhere. On behalf of the militants' party, Mr. Nicolas Mayugi, the ruling party's secretary general, this afternoon denounced this destabilization attempt. The party reaction is categorical.

[Begin Mayugi recording] Our reaction is clear and unequivocal. We condemn such maneuvers. We have always condemned them. Our reaction is to say "no" to these people, to say "no" to anyone who would like to see Burundi dislocated or go to pieces. Through the national unity charter, Burundians have agreed and promised to each other to uphold unity, cohesion, and loyalty to the nation. We think that the people's choice is a fundamental option that each patriot should defend with all his strength. Therefore, our reaction is to defend with all our strength this unity against anyone who would try once again to dislocate our country or cause our country to fall to pieces. It is obvious that the mutineers wanted to break this unity and interrupt the democratization

process. But even here, our position is clear. We will defend democracy to the end, a democracy that in fact has unity as a foundation. This is because any democracy, or whatever would call itself democracy, that would base itself on anything else than unity will automatically fail. [end recording]

Rwanda

Agreement on Premier Candidature 'Still Pending'

EA0503220592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Seven political parties participating in the negotiations aimed at forming a transitional government have reported on the progress of their proceedings. There has been agreement on the joint management of the transitional period, but the problems relating to the party that will nominate the prime minister and the distribution of ministerial portfolios is still pending. The Christian Democratic Party, the Labor Rally for Democracy, the Party for Islamic Democracy, the Ecologists' Party, the Progressive Party for the Rwandan Youth, Rwandan Republican Party, and the Rwandan Democratic Party feel that each party, except the National Revolutionary Development Movement, should propose a candidate for the premiership.

Djibouti**President Hassan Receives Sudanese Emissary***EA0603110692 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1900 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Excerpts] Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, received this evening Dr. Ghazi Salah al-Din, the Sudanese minister of state for presidential affairs, who had arrived earlier today on a 40-hour official visit to Djibouti. The Sudanese minister delivered a message from Sudanese leader General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir to President Hassan Gouled Aptidon. The contents of the message have not been disclosed. The meeting took place at the Presidency at 2000. [passage omitted]

Prior to his meeting with the president of the Republic, Salah al-Din held talks with Ahmad Bulale Barre, the minister of interior, posts and telecommunications.

Ethiopia**Eritrean Government Delegation Returns From Italy***EA0603100592 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the Provisional Government of Eritrea led by Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, returned to Asmera this morning at the end of its eight-day official visit to Italy.

In a statement at Asmera Airport, the secretary general said he was satisfied with the outcome of the visit and the talks held with Italian Government officials. He said they focused on some relevant issues, in particular the \$70 million in aid that Italy has promised to Eritrea in accordance with the agreement reached between the two countries at the technical committee level. In addition, the secretary general also stated that discussions were held with Italian investors on how to invest their capital in Eritrea.

The high-ranking delegation led by the secretary general included the Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mr. Muhammad Siad Barre and the Secretary of Economic Affairs Mr. Haile Wolde Tensae. They met and held talks with Italy's Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, Socialist Party Secretary General Bettino Craxi, as well as various Italian and Vatican Government officials.

On its arrival in Asmera the high-ranking Eritrean delegation was received by other senior officials of the Provisional Government of Eritrea.

Kenya**Foreign Minister Returns From Regional Meeting***EA0603083092 Nairobi KNA in English 1641 GMT
4 Mar 92*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 4 Mar (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, said today that there was general acceptance in the three East African countries for the reactivation of regional cooperation among the three countries. He was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from Uganda, where he led a Kenya delegation to the meeting on how to reactivate the East Africa regional cooperation. He said the meeting looked into areas of political security and economic cooperation and agreed to avoid the mistakes of the past which led to the collapse of [the] East African Community.

The minister pointed out that the envisaged East Africa regional cooperation will not interfere with other organisations like the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and others which have been created. He said that in order to avoid the mistakes of the past, the three East Africa countries will this time build instructions which are independent of personalities. [passage omitted]

South Africa Seeks Containerized Shipping Service*EA0503202592 Nairobi KNA in English 2015 GMT
4 Mar 92*

[Excerpt] Mombasa, 4 Mar (KNA)—Two senior officials from the Unicorn Lines of South Africa recently visited the port of Mombasa in an exploratory mission aimed at setting up a dedicated containerized shipping service which will link South Africa with East Africa, the Middle East, and the Indian sub-continent.

The Unicorn Lines, which is one of the two major shipping lines in South Africa, plans to start a container service which will start from Durban and make calls at the ports of Nacala, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Dubai, Karachi, and Bombay on the north-bound voyage. On its south-bound voyage the service will sail directly to Mombasa from Bombay, and proceed to Durban with calls at Dar es Salaam and Nacala, according to a press release from KPA [Kenya Ports Authority]. This new service, which is scheduled to commence later this year, will have Unicorn Line vessels initially calling at Mombasa Port once every three weeks both ways. The frequency is, however, expected to increase to two calls over the same period depending on the increase in business.

During their visit to the port the two officials from Unicorn Lines, Mr. Michael A. Ford, the executive director foreign services, and Captain Brian M. Hawkins, the line manager East Africa-Arabia service, held discussions with Kenya Ports Authority officials, led by

the manager traffic and operation division, Engineer J. Makau. The officials later made an extensive tour of the Mombasa Port container terminal and the inland container depot in Nairobi where they were impressed by the modern facilities provided and operated by KPA at both areas.

The visit by the two South African shipping officials comes in the wake of KPA's aggressive marketing drive to make the port of Mombasa an important hub for transshipment traffic in the region. [passage omitted]

Government Dismayed at Recent Unrest, Looting

EA0503220592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] The government today expressed regret that during the recent riots in Nairobi the business community lost property worth millions of shillings, and businessmen and customers were sent in a state of general panic, forcing them to close down.

In a statement released this evening, the government said the mobs which displayed the two-finger salute associated with FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] went into a systematic looting orgy after gaining access into business premises through violent ripping of metal grills and smashing display windows. School children and innocent passengers were not spared as the menacing youths forcibly threw them out of public vehicles along Landies Road and elsewhere within the city, the statement said. It notes that, as would be expected of any responsible government, the Kenya Government moved swiftly and firmly to protect threatened lives and property.

The statement expressed the government's dismay and concern by the attitude of some friendly governments in condemning the Kenyan Government's action of discharging its rightful duty to protecting life and property as evidenced in their press releases yesterday. The statement said the government was at a loss to comprehend the unfounded condemnation of its lawful section [as heard] by some two friendly governments. As for now, the statement said, a large number of perpetrators of the acts of violence have been arrested and will soon be charged in accordance with the laws of the land.

Courts Arraign 55 in Connection With Riots

EA0503203092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Fifty-five people arrested in connection with the riots that rocked the city for the past two days were charged in a Nairobi Court today. The 55, who were arraigned before the Nairobi Chief Magistrate Babu Achieng, were brought to court under tight security shortly before 3 PM. Some were charged with taking part in the riots by stoning motorists and policemen, while others were accused of breaking into shops and stealing property. Thirty of them who admitted the offense were

fined 5,000 shillings each or face five months imprisonment. The magistrate granted each of the 25 who denied the charges a 20,000 shillings bond with one surety of a similar amount.

Dailies on Strike Resumption, 'State of Emergency'

EA0603110692 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 6 Mar 92

[From the press review]

[Text] THE STANDARD and the NATION lead with a story highlighting the resumption of the hunger strike by mothers of political prisoners in the country. Under the headline, Defiant Mothers' Strike Resumes, the NATION reports that the mothers who were evicted from the Uhuru Park's freedom corner on Tuesday [3 March] resumed their strike at the All Saints Cathedral, Nairobi. A group of about 20 supporters who had gathered at the church grounds were dispersed by armed riot police and GSU [General Service Unit] personnel. THE STANDARD in its story states that the police were forced to stop their action when confronted by provost Peter Njenga, who later told THE STANDARD reporters that he would protest to the commissioner of police over the incident.

In another front page story, THE STANDARD reports that the government was planning to declare a state of emergency. In a story strapped prominently under its masthead, the paper, quoting the Democratic Party chairman, Mwai Kibaki, states that the recently formed KANU [Kenya African National Union] 92 Youth Group was a terrorist body out to disrupt the activities of the opposition parties. Kibaki further said that the extreme force used to evict striking mothers was a calculated attempt by the government to inflame the public to more violence so as to declare a state of emergency. The story also appears on page four of the NATION.

Somalia

UN Envoy Issues Warning to Somali 'Warlords'

AB0603123092 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Excerpts] Nairobi, March 6 (AFP)—U.N. Special Envoy to Somalia James Jonah has warned two warlords fighting for control of the devastated capital Mogadishu that the world might turn its back on Somalia unless they stem the bloodshed. Jonah said he was "deeply depressed" at the violation of a U.N.-brokered ceasefire Thursday, when shelling forced a United Nations ship bringing Mogadishu its first major consignment of food aid in months to turn back after two attempts to dock.

Fighting between forces of General Mohamed Farah Aidid and those of his arch-foe interim President Ali

Mahdi Mohamed has prevented desperately needed food from reaching Mogadishu where hundreds of thousands of people risk starvation.

In a message sent to Aidid and Ali Mahdi, Jonah said: "Those who bitterly complain about food not being brought to Mogadishu must now know that it is they and not the United Nations who must bear responsibility for denying the starving population of Mogadishu this vital source of life."

He warned that the international community might drop its efforts to bring food to Mogadishu to focus on other parts of

the world also in need of food aid if the savage clan-based carnage continued in Mogadishu. [passage omitted]

Food and medicine have become weapons in Mogadishu's increasingly brutal urban guerrilla war, as neither side seems to want humanitarian aid to reach civilians in areas controlled by their rivals. International relief organisations have stopped distributing food in Mogadishu because it is too dangerous in the volatile and anarchic city where almost everyone is armed and few people manage to find enough to eat.

The shelling subsided Friday, though sporadic gunfire persisted, relief workers in contact with Somalia by radio said.

CP Leader Raps Bush for Internal Interference

MB0503164292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1611 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Pretoria March 5 SAPA—Interference by President George Bush and other foreign politicians in South Africa's internal affairs was uncalled for and utterly unacceptable, Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said on Thursday [5 March].

In a statement he also said the intimidation of white voters in South Africa by foreign politicians in an attempt to promote a "yes" vote in the referendum, was obviously allowed by President F.W. de Klerk.

"I am convinced that all right-minded South Africans, and I include even the blacks, are disappointed and even shocked by such interference and extortion, or attempt at extortion, regarding the 'no' voters."

Nor could he understand how President Bush could approve the independence of countries in the former Soviet Union and southern Africa, while not granting the white nation and other black nations of South Africa the same.

President Bush wanted to force these nations into a communist unitary state and that was inconsistent, he claimed.

HNP Cautions Bush, Major on Giving 'Advice'

MB0603160392 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] The HNP [Reformed National Party] says U.S. President George Bush and British Prime Minister John Major have no say in South Africa's internal politics, and cautions them against attempting to give advice to the country's whites.

HNP leader Mr. Jaap Marais said this is not only bad international manners, but smacks of imperialistic arrogance which has led to the dispossession of nations worldwide.

He said if Mr. Bush wanted to become involved in the referendum he should do so on a proper manner. He challenged Mr. Bush or his ambassador in the country, Mr. William Swing, to a television debate.

Minister: ANC Welcome To Join Police Reserves

MB0603104192 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
6 Mar 92 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "SAP [South African Police] reserve open to ANC [African National Congress]"]

[Text] All South Africans, including members of the ANC [African National Congress], were welcome to join the police reserve, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said yesterday.

Unveiling the Government's promised anti-crime package in Ysterplaat, Mr Kriel said legislation which at

present barred police reservists from belonging to political parties would be repealed during the current session of Parliament.

Asked whether ANC members would then also be welcome to join the reserve, Mr Kriel said: "We are only too pleased to have any South African with any political affiliation join the reservists."

Reacting last night, ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said the ANC would not accept Mr Kriel's invitation "because we are not involved in the command structures of the SAP and would not like to be associated with the brutality and racism of the force".

Mr Kriel's security package includes the recruiting of 3,500 new policemen and women this year (effectively ending a freeze on new recruits) and of 11,000 police assistants for deployment countrywide.

Provision is also made for the purchase of 10,000 bicycles and 2,000 motorcycles for police patrols as well as 1,000 police vehicles.

The Government is also launching a new, semi-autonomous 5,600-strong unrest unit, called the Internal Stability Division, to relieve pressure on anti-crime units, and boosting the technological capacity of the police through wider use of cameras, computers and nightvision equipment.

Among the other measures to be adopted are the provision of R [rand] 52.5 million for the building of 80 new satellite police stations, 400 contact points and 50 mobile charge offices; the upgrading of the police air wing; more countrywide crime-prevention operations; and the deployment on active duty of 1,000 members previously in administrative posts.

Mr Kriel said the SADF [South African Defense Force] would also be involved in crime prevention operations to a greater extent and that discussions were in progress to co-ordinate and extend the powers of security companies, municipal and provincial traffic officers, conservation officials, and beach and city police.

In a move designed to support the anti-crime package, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok has announced a tightening up of release procedures for short term prisoners.

He said prisoners serving sentences of six months and less would in future be considered for parole—if they qualified—only after they had served "a substantial portion of their sentences, but in any case not less than one-third."

A ministry spokesman said that in effect the amendments would mean that the daily average prison population would rise by about 4,000 "over a period of about a year".

Asked to assess Mr Kriel's package last night, Democratic Party MP for Houghton Tony Leon said it had "a lot more substance than previous plans and doesn't appear to be just window dressing or public relations in the sense that provision is made for more equipment and the recruiting of more policemen."

Mr Leon warned, however, that a number of factors bedevilling effective policing had not been addressed, including the provision of cost-of-living allowances required to attract 5,000 urgently needed additional policemen to the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region and the rescinding of the ban on overtime work.

Gerald Heine, Business Watch co-ordinator for the South African Chamber of Business, said that while the provisions for visible policing and expanding/upgrading the SAP were welcome, 3,500 new recruits was not enough.

"We need 15,000 new regulars every year. The 1991/2 police budget was about R4.8 billion. In order to give the Commissioner the tools to control crime in South Africa, the 1992/3 budget needs to be R7 billion."

Conservative Party spokesman for Law and Order Moolman Mentz said although his party welcomed any measures to combat crime, the timing of the package constituted "a referendum ploy".

Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] central committee member Lybon Mabaso likened the introduction of the package to the actions of "a criminal bringing himself to justice" and alleged that the Government was to blame for violence. PAC director of publicity Waters Toboti laughed at the plan saying that it would not work. He added that the plan was a Government ploy to restrict political activity.

Inkatha central committee member Walter Selgate welcomed the plan, adding that drastic steps had to be taken against common crime.

Minister Affirms Constitutional Control of SADF

*MB0603161792 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] Defense Minister Roelf Meyer says any claims for unconstitutional control of the SADF [South African Defense Force] are unacceptable.

Speaking at a naval parade in Cape Town today, Meyer said that no negotiations have been conducted on the role of the SADF during a possible transitional phase.

He says the government is adamant that the SADF will remain responsible for maintaining stability before and after a new constitution is implemented.

He says the security forces are the buffer between safety and progress, on the one hand, and disruption and chaos on the other.

Justice Minister Wants Private Armies Terminated

*MB0603092692 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has issued a strong warning on private armies.

He's called on all political parties with private armies to terminate their military activity immediately. Coetsee has warned that self defense units will be forcibly disbanded where necessary. The justice minister says no meaningful constitutional agreements can be reached unless the arms struggle is terminated. Coetsee says in terms of the government's all out war against illicit and illegal possession of arms caches and explosives self defense units will be caught in the net spread by the anticrime forces.

He says creation of armed private armies, whether by the ANC [African National Congress], AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] or PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], is unacceptable and not reconcilable with free political participation.

DP Spokesman Criticizes New Anticrime Plan

*MB0603130392 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] The Democratic Party's [DP] law and order spokesman, Mr. Jan van Eck, has strongly criticized the government's new crime busting masterplan.

Reacting to yesterday's announcement of the multimillion rand plan that includes a rapid deployment unit to combat unrest and politically related violence he said it no way addressed the need for instilling a new ethos in the police force. Mr. Van Eck described the expansion program as a mixed bag that would result in the more effective combating of crime in white areas while the residents of black townships would be flooded with more of the same forces they found unacceptable. He said Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel should rather accede to demands to remove riot police from the townships and replace them with policemen who would be willing to implement the Code of Conduct set out in the National Peace Accord.

Mr. van Eck welcomed certain measures such as the substantial increase in the number of police, greater police mobility and visibility and an extension of neighborhood watches.

ANC 'Concerned' With New Anticrime Measures

*MB0603132292 Johannesburg SABA in English
1251 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[SABA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress: "press statement of the ANC [African National Congress] on the announcement by the minister of law and order"]

[Text] The ANC is alarmed and concerned by the increase in crime in South Africa. But the ANC [African National Congress] believes that crime is not a mere police matter. Combating crime must take into account its socio-political aspects.

The ANC is greatly concerned by the fact that the measures announced by Minister Kriel seem to be aimed at persuading white people to vote with the Nationalist Party in the referendum. The obvious linkage reduces the credibility of the measures taken by the minister significantly.

The minister's announcement of the new measures should also be seen in the light of the failure of the police and the judicial system to deal effectively with the violence in the towns and in the townships. Why is it that when every police unrest report is full of incidents such as people being thrown off the trains for preaching in a particular language no action of the type announced by the minister is taken? This leads to the conclusion that in the eyes of the National Party only white lives are worthy of protection. The announcements prove a fact that the government has not used all its capacity to deal with the violence in the townships.

It is time the government started protecting all the people of South Africa. Crime can only be combatted if it is an effort of all the people. It can be an effort of all the people only if the policing is neutral. Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity
PO Box 61884
Marshalltown 2107
06 March 1992

Questions Purpose of Measures

MB0603162092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1344 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] Johannesburg March 6 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] says it is greatly concerned that stringent police measures on crime, announced by Law and Order Minister Hensley Kriel, are purely aimed at persuading whites to vote for the National Party in the upcoming referendum.

"The obvious linkage reduces the credibility of the measures taken by the minister significantly," the ANC said in a statement on Friday [6 March].

The announcement proved that the government had to date not used its full capacity to deal with the township violence.

Police and the judicial system's failure to deal effectively with town and township violence had led to the conclusion that "in the eyes of the National Party only white lives are worthy of protection", the ANC said.

Crime combatting should be an effort by all the people of the country taking into account the socio-political aspects of crime. However, such an overall effort could only succeed if policing was neutral.

"It is time the government starts protecting all the people of South Africa," the ANC said.

Rights Commission Decries Homeland Police Powers

MB0603130592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1155 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] Johannesburg March 6 SAPA—Homeland police could lawfully arrest anyone in South Africa when on "cross-border" operations in the Republic on the basis of agreements made between the minister of law and order and homeland administrations.

This was according to a clause inserted in the recently passed Police Amendment Act which confers full police powers on members of police forces of homelands during such operations, the Human Rights Commission said on Friday.

"The implications are that, subject to the existence of such an agreement, the members of a homelands police force, eg the kwaZulu police, could lawfully arrest any person anywhere in South Africa under the same powers as the SAP [South African Police].

"At a time when the future existence of homelands is under the microscope of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], this extraordinary extension of homelands' powers is incomprehensible and to be decried," the HRC said in a statement.

Codesa 'Breakthrough' on Interim Government Issue

MB0403130592 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 4 Mar 92

[Text] Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] has made an important breakthrough on the question of an interim government. Working Group Three is discussing a document which could lead to consensus on how the country is governed in the run-up to a new constitution. John Matham has more:

[Begin Matham recording] The working document has been leaked to the BEELD newspaper. Finance Minister Barend du Plessis confirmed its existence at a news conference a short while ago. The document says that Codesa parties all agree on the need for an interim government, and that the executive branch is a good place to start.

Significantly, there is consensus that this transitional executive structure as it is called, should be appointed and not elected. This is a move away from the concept of an interim elected parliament. Another important point which the document makes, is that Codesa will agree on the mechanism through which the new executive will be formed, but it will still have to be given legal and constitutional status by the present parliament. Du

Plessis emphasizes that the document is only a beginning point for discussions rather than an end in itself. [end recording]

ANC Accepts Codesa Proposals on Executive

MB0503165092 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] National Working Committee has accepted the principles of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Working Group Three proposals on an interim executive structure.

ANC Secretary General Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa said in Johannesburg the document represents an important breakthrough in the acceptance of principles on interim measures.

[Begin Ramaphosa video recording in English] There is a definite need for an interim government to facilitate transition to democracy. There was also consensus and agreement that the creation of a transitional executive structure is basically an important aspect of such a government. The operative word here is the creation of a transitional executive structure. There was also consensus that at least at the initial stage the executive structure should be appointed in accordance with procedures that will be agreed upon at Codesa. [end recording]

Earlier the government representative at Working Group Three, Mr. Barend du Plessis, said the document is merely a working document on which consensus by all Codesa participants is needed.

[Begin Du Plessis video recording] When one has consensus, as we must have, and have agreed that this structure must be appointed and not elected by Codesa, as proposed by some people, then one has to consider what form it will take. And that is something we have not yet discussed. Will it be an expansion of the existing structure? Will it be a new one, with another alongside it? There are thousands of possibilities, but we have not yet discussed that at all. [end recording]

Cautions Government on Co-Option

MB0503165392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1622 GMT 5 Mar 92

[By Sue Thomas]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 5 SAPA—A Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] document calling for the acceptance of a Codesa-appointed interim executive structure has been hailed by the ANC [African National Congress] as an important breakthrough in the negotiation process.

However, the interpretation of it by the government was incorrect, African National Congress Secretary-General Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said at a Johannesburg press briefing on Thursday [5 March].

Finance Minister Barend du Plessis explained on Wednesday that the government believed this structure should be formed by expanding the present Cabinet to include representatives of other parties taking part in Codesa.

Legislation to include blacks in the executive was also a possibility.

"We reject any interpretation that the agreement implies that the state president will appoint members of organisations taking part in Codesa into the Cabinet," Mr Ramaphosa said.

"Co-option under any guise is not acceptable to the ANC and the majority of participants in Codesa. There is no way that the ANC leadership or the ANC could be absorbed into the present Cabinet."

Codesa's Working Group Three—dealing with interim arrangements—reached consensus this week on the need for an interim executive structure and that initially this structure would be appointed by Codesa.

The National Working Committee of the ANC discussed the document on Wednesday and accepted the formulations it contained.

"We consider these proposals an important breakthrough. They represent the viewpoints that the ANC has always put forward," Mr Ramaphosa said.

But there were still a host of details to be discussed and finalised before the process was implemented.

In discussions that were to follow, the ANC would put forward its positions regarding an interim government council, independent non-partisan commissions on elections and the media, and multiparty committees for certain areas of government pertinent to elections for a constituent assembly.

ANC Codesa delegate Mr Mac Maharaj pointed out that the document, which was leaked to the media on Tuesday, was a working paper and merely the first step in arriving at interim arrangement.

"From our point of view, it is inappropriate to comment publicly on a document of this status."

Reacting to hints that interim arrangements could be hampered by an impasse over arms caches and private armies, Mr Ramaphosa said the ANC and the government were having detailed discussions about the issues.

Minister Clarifies Executive Authority Appointment

MB0503154592 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Negotiations for the appointment of delegates to the proposed executive authority who are not members

of Parliament can begin only once there is unanimity on the issue of an interim executive body.

This has been stated by the government's representative in Working Group Three at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], Mr. Barend du Plessis, who said that debate on a new structure could not begin before there was consensus on proposals in a working document that was tabled earlier.

The document is to be submitted by the various representatives in the group to their leaders, before being reexamined at Codesa.

Mr. du Plessis noted that the state president had repeatedly stressed the desirability of expanding the executive so that it might be representative of the entire population.

Pik Botha Accuses CP of Misquoting Envoy

*MB0503173792 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has accused the Conservative Party [CP] of misquoting South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Harry Schwarz, on the issue of a black president for South Africa.

Mr. Botha said in a statement in Pretoria that the CP had alleged that Mr. Schwarz propagated a black government. Mr. Botha said it was untrue.

He said Mr. Schwarz had spoken about a nonracial constitution during the television interview. He was answering questions when he said that he guessed that a black president could come to power in the next 2 or 3 years.

Mr. Botha said it was inevitable that a black person would serve as president, in terms of the National Party's proposal for a revolving chairman of the executive council.

ANC Calls for Free Political Activity in Ciskei

*MB0503161092 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has called for a climate of free political activity in Ciskei.

Speaking at the University of Fort Hare in Alice today, ANC International Affairs Head Thabo Mbeki said the organization's demand for an interim government in South Africa also includes Ciskei. Chris Mabuya reports:

[Begin Mabuya Recording] Mbeki said an elected constituent assembly will include people from Ciskei. Mbeki will be part of a delegation that will meet with Ciskei's military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, tomorrow.

Mbeki says they will tell Brig. Gqozo to allow a climate of free political activity, and conditions for people to organize freely. Mbeki says the conditions cannot be possible if people are not organized.

He says the ANC call in the Border region for an interim government in Ciskei was no different from what the ANC is demanding in the whole country. [end recording]

ANC Calls for Interim Government if NP Resigns

*MB0603055792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2005 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Text] Alice Mar 5 SAPA—South Africa would move straight to an interim government should the National Party [NP] be forced to resign by a majority white no vote in the March 17 referendum, African National Congress [ANC] international affairs head Mr Thabo Mbeki said at Alice on Thursday [5 March].

Speaking to University of Fort Hare staff, he said it was absurd to contemplate another election for a white government this year should the NP resign, Mr Mbeki said. "It cannot happen".

Consensus at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] earlier this week over the concept of a transitional executive structure to govern the country supported his view, he said.

"We will not have another white government if the NP resigns. Without the support of the security forces it would be necessary to engage in struggle to make sure the country is not governed by a (CP [Conservative Party]) government."

The rightwing threat was a serious problem and clearly there were many whites who did not accept change, and were ready to take up arms.

"The longer the delay (to a constitutional settlement) the greater the threat that they will use those weapons," he warned.

The ANC envisaged an interim government by June, a constituent assembly by late this year, and the birth of a new democratic South Africa early next year, Mr Mbeki said.

However, the pressing issue of economic development had to be urgently addressed at Codesa.

"It is clear that this democratic transition will not survive if nothing happens to improve the lives of ordinary people."

One person one vote was not enough. Jobs, food, and housing had to be provided or the transitional process would be threatened.

The ANC expected to present its economic proposals publicly towards the end of April, he said.

He gave an assurance that the South African economy would be mixed with a section "in the hands of the bourgeoisie", running parallel to a state sector.

PAC Vice President on Codesa Boycott, Elections

*MB0503203092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Interview with Dikgang Moseneke, vice president of the Pan-Africanist Congress by BBC reporter Jeremy Skeat; place, date not given—from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the main anti-apartheid organizations in South Africa, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has been boycotting the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] talks. But under the proposals, they would not necessarily be excluded, but could be co-opted onto the super Cabinet. On the line Jeremy Skeat asked the PAC's vice president, Dikgang Moseneke, if he would agree to be co-opted:

[Begin recording] [Moseneke] No, we are not here to just basically help give a facelift to Mr. de Klerk's present exercise. We should really have a true transition from an undemocratic government to a democratic one. And we say in the PAC that that will happen best when you actually have elections, and that they should be held sooner than later, so that you in fact have a (?perfect) accountability along normal democratic lines.

[Skeat] Codesa has only been meeting for one month and look how far it has gone already. Surely, the way forward is to cooperate and put your views forward within Codesa so that you can have your election quicker, sooner rather than later?

[Moseneke] No, but as things go, there will not be such an election. You have got to have an interim government of fairly long duration. We really are saying: There must be a proper forum and Codesa is not that sort of forum.

[Skeat] Well, are you not a bit worried that the PAC will just become sidelined, will become a non-issue and, by not taking part in Codesa, the PAC will become irrelevant?

[Moseneke] I am afraid not. We cannot possibly become irrelevant when we are addressing questions which are very central and so near to our people's needs.

[Skeat] It seems that the majority of people, black and white, in South Africa, support the ANC [African National Congress].

[Moseneke] Well, that is the one view and that is a view that is hopelessly subjective. That is why we are urging for elections. Who says that one of all the polls that we have had here [words indistinct] is that your yardstick? If that is, I mean, they are hopelessly inaccurate, they are notoriously so, and I would think that the vote would bring this to a fairly early end, and if that [words indistinct] we go to an election like almost immediately. [end recording]

De Klerk Warns Against Referendum 'Complacency'

*MB0603113192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1052 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] George March 6 SAPA—Complacency was the greatest danger to a "yes" win in the March 17 referendum, the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said in George on Friday.

"People are so enthusiastic at the moment that they create the impression we are going to walk it," he told about 200 of George's top businessmen.

"The tendency then is not to vote, for people to go shopping or fishing or whatever on voting day, feeling that their vote isn't necessary.

"We must maintain the enthusiasm until voting day. We must see that every potential 'yes' vote goes into the ballot box."

A convincing win would send out a powerful and positive message to the 26 million people who were not voting and who "think that we might still have a hidden agenda and that we are clinging to power".

"They will also know that there is no turning back."

A "no" vote would tell these people they "have to go away and remain second-class citizens", but a "yes" would tell them to "come and share the country's riches and its potential".

Such a vote would also send a powerful message to the outside world where there were still lingering doubts that "we'll go through with it".

"A 'no' vote would send a message that would be disastrous for South Africa. I'm not going to linger on that because I don't expect a 'no' result."

A convincing "yes" vote would also create confidence internally.

"If we get that confidence, then we will have overcome our greatest enemy of the last two years.

"For the past year, there has been a lack of confidence and a feeling of gnawing worry which has caused some despondency.

"A resounding 'yes' will replace that despondency with confidence in the reform and the process of negotiation."

He assured the audience that there was no steam-rolling at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and that all agreements were reached by consensus.

He said two lies formed the basis of the "vote no" campaign.

The first was that there was an alliance between the NP [National Party] and the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] and the other was that he was asking for a blank cheque.

"We have real differences with the ANC, that is exactly why we are negotiating with them to reach an agreement which will offer long-term stability and security, also to minorities.

"I am not asking for a blank cheque—it was filled in with our action plan in 1989 and again when we tabled our constitutional plan.

"Don't vote 'yes' for FW, or for Zach or for the DP [Democratic Party] or the NP, but vote 'yes' for South Africa."

Mr de Klerk, on the fourth day of his countrywide whistle-stop referendum campaign, stopped in George for an hour-and-a-half, where he received an overwhelming welcome, before moving on to East London and Port Elizabeth.

Minister Warns Not To Follow Rhodesian 'Example'

MB0503132692 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has warned South Africans not to follow Rhodesia's example. Speaking at a 500-strong meeting in Kuruman in the northeastern Cape last night Botha said former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith had the chance to negotiate but let it slip by. He says if white South Africans vote no in this month's referendum then they'll never have the chance to vote again.

CP Leader Urges 'No' To Force General Election

MB0603081692 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says if an interim government is imposed on South Africa it will mean the practical abdication of the government.

Speaking in East London Dr. Treurnicht urged voters to register a no vote in the referendum in order to force a general election at which the National Party government will be replaced. He said that once a transitional government had been imposed there will be no turning back. Such a government would control the defense force, the police force and state finances.

This meant that the National Party government would no longer be in power.

AWB Leader Stresses No Vote for White Republic

MB0603075892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2050 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Pietersburg Mar 5 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche told about 1300 people here on Thursday [5 March] night that a "no" vote on March 17 would pave the way for an independent white republic.

"No-one is asking the Jews, for instance, to share their country—why should that terrorist Mandela decide the future of the Afrikaner?"

Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] was "a shameless compromise between atheists, Communists and Christians" and President F W de Klerk would not tell the nation where he was taking the country, because he planned to deceive it.

"We want our own state, a republic like other free nations, such as Bophuthatswana."

Mr de Klerk had unbanned the African National Congress, released its leaders, and then sat down with them around a conference table at Codesa without testing the will of his own people through an election.

Pietersburg Conservative MP Mr Willie Snyman shared the platform with Mr Terreblanche.

The meeting was started by playing the old Transvaal anthem, and a show of strength by an armed unit of the AWB Wenkommando [Victory commandoes], which acted as a guard of honour.

Daily on 'Vested Interest' of Blacks in Vote

MB0403201492 Durban ILANGA in Zulu
27-29 Feb 92 p 21

[From the "Comment and Opinion" Column: "Oppressors now the liberators?"; article published in English]

[Text] In the over eighty-year history of the South African state there has never been an exclusively White poll that has not brought further misery and oppression for the Black people. It should therefore not cause any surprise if Africans in particular are apprehensive whenever a White poll is called.

In 1909 the White people voted to bring the four colonies together to form the Union of South Africa. Apart from a few Black voters in the Cape Colony, the overwhelming majority of voters were White.

In view of the loud demands for self-determination it is worth recording that the Whites then used their rights of self-determination to vote for unification of the four colonies in a single unitary state.

When they voted they well knew that the majority of the population of the country was Black. They also knew that one day, in the distant future, the black majority would demand and obtain democratic rights.

Nevertheless they voted overwhelmingly for a single unitary state.

Since then there have been many White polls. The Africans lost their common voters roll status in 1936. Then they lost the remaining rights in parliament in the years that followed. The same happened to the Coloured people.

In 1961 the Whites voted for a Republic outside the Commonwealth. In 1983 there was a White poll which once more excluded Africans from participation in the governing of the country.

Now once more we are spectators anxiously awaiting the results of an exclusively white poll. But could this poll for once be different? The ruling National Party is asking the White electorate to decide between the reform process initiated by President de Klerk and the calls for partition and apartheid put forward and practiced by the right-wing Conservative Party.

Almost all Black people have a vested interest in a victory for President de Klerk. There is a historic irony here. For the whole life of the South African State it is the National Party that caused the most apprehension in the hearts of Black people. This time everyone, despite denials to the contrary, will be praying for a National Party victory.

They know that the alternative means a return to Apartheid, no Barcelona Olympics, international isolation, sanctions and civil war. This time it is better the devils we know than the devils we do not know.

Defense Force Reorders Combat Support Helicopter

*MB0503153292 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 5 Mar 92 p 1*

[Report by Linden Birns: "SADF [South African Defense Force] says it wants Rooivalk [Red Hawk] helicopter"]

[Text] The SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] has reversed its decision to cancel orders for the locally designed and developed combat support Rooivalk [Red Hawk] helicopter and has told Atlas Aircraft Corporation it now wants the aircraft for the army.

At this stage no formal contracts or orders have been signed, but a source involved with the project said yesterday the SADF's change of heart was a significant shot in the arm for the programme.

"Now that the SADF has said it does want the aircraft, and that the project is to go ahead, we are advertising for production partners," he added.

Partners would be able to help finance capital outlay for production.

In 1988 the SADF ordered the cancellation of the project, but this was not carried out. Shortly after the first prototype's maiden flight, the SA Air Force [SAAF], which had commissioned the Rooivalk, cancelled its orders for the aircraft.

These factors, and defence budget cuts over the past two years, slowed development. At present a second generation cockpit design was undergoing tests, the source said. This second prototype's maiden flight was scheduled within a month.

Originally the aircraft was to be used by the SAAF in a close support role to army has apparently decided it wants its own aerial support wing and that the Rooivalk will fill the role.

Both prototypes will be on display at Aviation Africa '92 trade fair at Jan Smuts Airport between April 1 and 4.

An Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] spokesman said yesterday the corporation was unable to comment on the status of the Rooivalk project.

South African, Namibian Press Review for 6 Mar MB0603123492

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Referendum 'Mudslinging'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 March in its page 6 editorial believes the referendum has "descended into a mudslinging contest." The National Party, NP, the Democratic Party, DP, and big business and foreign governments "are adopting CP [Conservative Party]-gevaar [threat] tactics. If you don't vote Yes, you and South Africa will go to perdition. The world will impose sanctions again, we will have no sports tours, there will be no cultural exchanges, there will be civil war and the country will be finished. It is quite a formidable attack, calculated to scare the pants off the electorate. And to a large extent it is working." "For its part, the CP cannot simply whip up feeling on the basis that the government is selling the Whites out." "It is a time not for platitudes, or gevaar tactics of one kind or another. It is a time for both sides to place their cards on the table so that the electorate can judge for itself."

THE STAR

Codesa 'Breakthrough' Not Good Timing for NP—The news of a breakthrough at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, on the principle of a representative interim executive for South Africa "could certainly have come at a better time for the National Party," says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 March in a page 14 editorial. "In the heat of the referendum campaign, the issue is not going to be

debated on its merits; it will be used by the Conservatives as a blunt instrument with which to beat President De Klerk." The "stark prospect of Nelson Mandela being in the cabinet will cause some wavering whites to vote 'no' on March 17. However, the logical outgrowth of the Codesa talks is inclusion of previously excluded leaders. This, after all, is the whole object of the exercise. In this sense, it is better that the NP's thinking is now out in the open. The CP [Conservative Party] accuses Mr De Klerk of asking for a 'blank cheque'; the Codesa agreement, at least to an extent, fills in the required amount."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Avoids Issue of Black Rule—"A white yes vote will result in a black government," points out a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 March. "So, after disastrous conflict, will a majority no vote." "What is at stake on March 17 is not the continuation of white rule but the nature of the change-over to black rule, and to some extent the policies of South Africa's first black rulers. The more President De Klerk avoids the issue, the easier it is for the right to seek votes by accusing him of handing over to the ANC. It takes a former politician, Harry Schwarz, to state the obvious truth that ANC leader Nelson Mandela will be president within two or three years; the right seizes on this as a referendum bonus, and the yes campaign is silent. Nobody makes the point that Mandela will just as assuredly become president after a white no vote; the difference is that he will preside over a wasteland."

SOWETAN

Codesa Constitutional Breakthrough To Scare Whites—"The new constitutional breakthrough by Codesa negotiators is important and breathtaking, but the delicate political climate calls for caution," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 March. "The important lesson about the agreement-in-principle for an interim multiparty government executive is that negotiation helps to soften granite positions." SOWETAN also fears that this "breakthrough, while it must be praised by all right-thinking people, might be used by the CP to scare whites into voting 'no' in the referendum."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Yes Vote Cannot Be Assumed—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 20 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 6-12 March that there are several reasons why a "yes" vote "can't be assumed." First, "polls have consistently underestimated rightwing support" because of the "lie factor." Second, "the polls suggest an undecided vote of around 40 percent. That hardly suggests that the result is cut and dried." Third, "noes are more likely to vote than yesses." Furthermore, "in the heartland of the yes constituency, there are signs of complacency. At least one MP in a safe DP seat is apparently so convinced of his voters' loyalty that he doesn't plan to canvass them." "So the yes vote may struggle to eke out a majority. And,

even if it scrapes home despite a lacklustre campaign, this will merely stave off disaster. It won't secure a negotiated future."

Bophuthatswana 'Obstacle' To New South Africa—A page 22 editorial says that "assuming whites vote yes on 17 March, the only constitutional obstacle in the path to a 'new' South Africa will be Bophuthatswana." "The government, which now sees the homelands' future in South Africa, has left it to 'independent' homeland governments to decide their own futures. Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have gone along with the process in varying degrees. But Bophuthatswana has dug in. It has refused to consider 'rejoining' South Africa, at least until a new constitution is in place and a new government elected. The implication is that the first democratic elections will not include all South Africans. Quite rightly the African National Congress has put its foot down, saying, in effect: 'No elections without Bophuthatswana'. The way out of this apartheid-created mess is to press Bophuthatswana's rulers to agree to test the will of their people. The territory is still beholden to South Africa for huge handouts, and other pressures can be brought to bear. It is time for the South African government to put its former ally on the spot."

NEW NATION

Government Decisions Sidestep Codesa—"In two short weeks, the government has made important decisions that have effectively sidestepped Codesa, and in doing so, the government continued to abrogate upon itself decisions that should now be made at Codesa," states a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 6-12 March. "This raises the spectre of the Nationalists rendering Codesa a junior partner in the process of change and raises concerns that the ineffectuality of the National Peace Accord must not be transposed to Codesa. The decision to call an all-white referendum and this week's announcement that the government is going to introduce legislation during the current session of parliament that will bring into being a 'neutral regulatory commission for all radio and television stations', are the type of dubious scheming that bodes ill for the peace process."

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Government To Use Media as Propaganda Machine—"Minister of Information and Broadcasting Hidipo Hamutenya's tabling last week of the Namibia Press Agency Bill in the National Assembly came as no great surprise in the light of the regional elections planned for the end of 1992," states the page 1 editorial in Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 6 March. "It is clear that the ruling party is determined to use every means at its disposal to influence people's thinking during the next months." "The government can have no valid reason for needing the services of a third state-funded news gathering and disseminating organization such as the one proposed in the latest Bill."

*** Volkswagen South Africa Sets Exports for PRC**
92AF0444C Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
9 Feb 92 pp 1, 3

[Text] Volkswagen is to export 5,000 SA [Republic of South Africa]-made Jettas to China. It is the first South African motor manufacturer to build left-hand-drive [LHD] vehicles for export.

VWSA [Volkswagen of South Africa] chairman and managing director Peter Searle says: "The R[ands]150-million order is the first step in what we see as a continuing business relationship between Volkswagen of South Africa and our parent company's joint venture in China.

"We will export Jettas' in semi-knocked down (SKD) form to comply with China's local content program.

"The cars are being built in our Ultenhage plant and will be taken to our Port Elizabeth plant for SKD preparation, packing and shipment.

"China's local content program is aimed at job creation. As its requirements for local content increase, we will develop completely knocked down (CKD) kits."

SA motor manufacturers can qualify for export incentives equal to 50 percent of the value of their foreign sales. They receive the incentives in rebates on excise tax payable on new cars.

Marginal

Under present regulation there is a limit on the value of incentives each manufacturer may receive. This could place a ceiling on the number of VWSA vehicles for export.

The company declines to mention the value of the incentive rebate it will receive or the limits it will place on volumes. But a spokesman says the rebate does not apply to imported components in the cars. The left-hand-drive parts are imported.

"The project is very marginal without further rebates and depends on factors such as growth in our domestic market, the number of units sold to China and Chinese local content regulations," he says.

VWSA won the contract in competition with other VW subsidiaries in other parts of the world. The vehicles will be shipped to FAW/VW Automotive Company in Chang Chun City. The plant is a venture involving Volkswagen AG and the Chinese Government.

Island

Two prototype left-hand-drive Jettas built at Ultenhage were flown to China at the beginning of January. The cars are undergoing road tests in the north of China in temperatures of minus 40 deg C.

In a few weeks' time they will be shipped to the island of Hainan in the South China Sea where road tests will be conducted in temperatures of up to 30 deg C.

In developing the cars VWSA had to consider extremes of temperatures in which the vehicles would operate.

A VWSA team will go to China to watch the end of the road test and to ensure that the engineering, quality, aspects of the contract are in place.

Mr Searle says it would not have been possible to handle the contract had VWSA not bought the old Ford plant in Neave, Port Elizabeth.

"The activities at this export-dedicated plant are getting into full swing.

"The development of the LHD production facilities and expertise open up new export possibilities for VWSA. Until now we have been limited to markets which use right-hand-drive cars."

The first 400 Jettas will be shipped to China in April.

*** Conservative Party's Partition Policy Criticized**
92AF0444D Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 7-13 Feb 92 p 17

[Article by Phillip van Niekerk]

[Text] Conservative Party [CP] ideologies are still engaged in drawing up funny maps for a white homeland. They would be wise to heed the lessons learnt by those who would be Moses in Morgenzon and Orania argues Phillip van Niekerk.

Anyone who witnessed Dr Andries Treurnicht's dismal performance in the parliamentary no-confidence debate last week would find it difficult to stifle the suspicion that he is a paid agent of the National Party [NP].

He resoundingly failed to rise to the occasion—the probable last no-confidence debate in an all-white parliamentary chamber and thus his own swan song as leader of the opposition—and allowed himself to be overshadowed by Allan Hendrickse's defeat in the House of Representatives.

Party officials' explanations of Conservative Party policy could be tape-recordings of last year's briefings and those of the year before.

Crudely, they want to partition South Africa into 13 black and white states, re-segregate the country's toilets and public amenities and put Nelson Mandela back in jail.

CP MP [Member of Parliament] and party spokesman Piet Gous defines the bottom-line policy of the party as the "right to an own government, to an own territory, an own budget, control over our own defence forces and our

own police forces. The CP is irrevocably committed to the freedom of its own people in their own fatherland". For "own", read "white".

They are at pains to differentiate themselves from the radical extra-parliamentary right: "We are not a military force," says Gous. "We are going to fight our battles within parliament as long as the constitutional means are open to us.

"Once the constitutional way is totally closed for us, then we will have to look at what other options are available."

They have been saying that for two years.

Alone among South Africa's political parties, the CP has made no concession to the transformation that the political landscape has undergone since February 2, 1990.

As the Convention for a Democratic South Africa sits down this week to start hammering out the form of an interim government, CP ideologies are still drawing up funny maps to define the geographical boundaries of the white homeland.

Yet those who would be Moses of the white homeland concept are having a hard time persuading more than a handful of whites to sell their suburban homes and dump their white-collar jobs and join the pioneer columns to Morgenzon or the desert of Orania.

The CP wants to reinstate apartheid under another name ("partition") without apparently having considered how they would cope with black protest, world pressure and economic collapse that would accompany such a move.

All they offer is the same empty bravado. "If we must make a choice between the survival of the Afrikaner volk and economic prosperity, there is no choice to be made. If sacrifices are asked of us, we would be willing," says Gous.

University of Cape Town researcher Johann van Rooyen believes no one should deny the strength and potential threat of the white right: "The belief that the CP will drift into obscurity and end up as a marginalized anachronism in a new, non-racial society is unrealistic."

But under its current leadership and with its current policy, it is hard to see how the CP can avoid being marginalized. The rules of politics are about to change—in many ways they already have. The reality is the CP, even with the support of half the whites, would represent less than 10 percent of a non-racial electorate.

Without adaption they will be as irrelevant to the mainstream of political power in South Africa as those whites who continued to vote for Ian Smith were in Zimbabwe.

Sure, the CP has staved off attempts by the NP, with the support of the Afrikaans media, to split the moderates and hard-liners in the party—though the cracks are still there.

And, despite its unimaginativeness, the party continues to pick up support among whites.

President F.W. de Klerk's promise that white backing for the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] constitution will be tested in a referendum means in theory that the CP could block a move to democracy.

In the September 1989 white general election, the CP got almost a third of the votes. Since then there has been an average 14 percent swing to the party in by-elections. That support is to be tested again in Potchefstroom this month.

Senior NP officials predict a 60-40 split in their favor in a referendum. However, some independent observers believe the CP already commands 45 percent of white support and, if the swing continues, could pull off a surprise.

The CP itself appears none too confident of a win in a referendum and would prefer a white general election, where it would stand a better chance of winning with less than 50 percent of the vote.

If the CP does pull off a surprise and whites reject the new constitution, NP general secretary Stoffel van der Merwe says the party would have no choice but to call a white general election—where the CP could sweep into power.

A defeat in the referendum would undermine the NP, but it is unlikely that the only parties to Codesa will agree to another white election, or allow a tiny minority to take power in that way.

Why does de Klerk insist on a white referendum that could lead to the undoing of his party?

Perhaps by keeping the door open for a constitutional reversal of the process through a referendum, de Klerk is delaying the day that right-wing whites—with the exception of a few crazies—will feel that there is no option open for them but violent rebellion.

It keeps the CP preoccupied with the relatively harmless task of organizing by-elections—and a referendum which, if it did win, would be only the beginning of its problems.

Treurnicht's dour "play by the rules" demeanor has demobilized whites during a tricky transition, which is why one sometimes wonders whose side he's on.

Treurnicht goaded de Klerk in the no-confidence debate by saying that if the NP lost the referendum, the CP would be the victors. If the NP won, power would go to the ANC [African National Congress].

The same dilemma could be turned around on the CP: given the problems that would confront them as South Africa's new rulers, the CP would be better off losing.

*** Police Political Affiliations Discussed**

92AF0428A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 17-23 Jan 92 p 6

[Article by Wally Mbhele: "Should Policemen Join the Party?"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] and right-wing parties may be surprised to learn that they share virtually the same school of thought on one issue: police participation in politics.

Albeit for different reasons, the ANC, the Conservative Party [CP] and the radical Boerestaat Party [BP] believe that policemen, like all citizens, should belong to political organisations and parties of their choice.

According to Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze, "legally, police are not allowed to participate in politics. The law doesn't permit them to be involved in party political activities.

"Under no circumstances are the police allowed to belong to political parties or organisations."

Kotze said law and order was a crucial issue going beyond politics and that, at the moment, policemen were positioned to become the police force of a new South Africa because they represented a broad spectrum of people in the country.

But the government's opponents see nothing wrong with police being involved in politics.

Although these organisations feel that because of the nature of their work policemen should refrain from high-profile politics, they say policemen have political opinions and voting rights which cannot be isolated.

Said CP chief spokesman Koos van der Merwe: "You cannot deny a policeman his right to be a member of a political party," adding that the "CP has thousands of members in the police force".

Asked if party membership did not influence policemen's professional duties, Van der Merwe said: "Maybe—but if they are members of the National Party [NP] it could also influence their discretion. They should not have a big political profile."

ANC's spokesman Saki Macozoma said that although his organisation has not made any pronouncement on the subject, policemen, like all civil servants, have political views.

"But, obviously, if policemen were seen in the colours of a certain political organisation, they would be perceived as biased to that organisation."

He cautiously admitted that "probably" some policemen were ANC members, adding that "many (policemen) are members of the NP, Broederbond [Brotherhood] and other right-wing groups". However, "it would be wise for

such policemen not to be seen playing a prominent role in political activities of organisations".

Macozoma suggested the reintegration of homeland police into the SAP [South African Police] and some kind of re-training programme that will "convert their mindset" into being defenders of democracy and not of the government.

"Police will have to be part of the institution that will oversee transition," he said, stressing, however, that only an interim government would have the authority to appoint the people who'll oversee the transition—a notion strongly rejected by the CP. Referring to the transitional period, Van der Merwe said: "I don't know what that means. As far as I'm concerned there's no transition here.

"I don't see any purpose and necessity for police re-training. (Police Commissioner) General Van der Merwe and his men are doing an absolutely perfect job, and my party does not want to prescribe to the Zulus or Xhosas what to do. We claim a right to self determination." The CP rejected the idea of homeland police being reincorporated into the SAP, he said.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder told *The Weekly Mail* the reason for the prohibition on party membership was that "they (police) were strongly conservative. The government was afraid of them."

He said his party had many members who had been secretly placed in police structures. "But their names are kept secret to protect them from harassment. "We keep in regular contact with them. Any necessary propaganda and information about the party is sent to them," he said.

He refused *The Weekly Mail* permission to interview one of these policemen, saying: "We don't want to expose their identities. We don't want to expose them to intimidation."

Van Tonder condemned the killing of policemen by the Pan Africanist Congress' [PAC] armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), describing it as a "terrorist campaign" aimed at intimidating policemen to resign.

"Police work under very difficult circumstances in this country. They have to control crime and unrest at the same time."

Van Tonder rejected the reintegration of homeland police. The Boerestaat Party did not want to destroy other people's states, he said.

SAP spokesman Kotze rejected claims that some policemen were members of the ANC, CP, PAC or AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] as "propaganda".

He said policemen were offered a choice of either resigning their membership of these organisations or resignation from the police force.

Meanwhile, far left-wing organisations expect policemen to resign from "apartheid structures" before the question of membership of their movement can be considered.

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said it "believed that policemen, as people representing the oppressed, can be part of change".

But, said Azapo's national organiser Fundile Mafongosi, "we ask them to resign before being admitted to structures of the people".

However, a PAC statement last week said the organisation regarded policemen as legitimate targets. PAC national organiser Maxwell Nmadzivhanani said "police should leave the force if they don't want to be attacked. "Whether policemen are black or white is not the issue but rather their support of the right by serving in the force."

Last week the Witwatersrand regions of the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (Cast), Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the South African Communist Party [SACP] denounced the killing of policemen and said a conference to discuss the future of policing in the country was on the cards.

Cast vice-president Kgabisi Mosonkuthu yesterday told *The Weekly Mail* there was no reason why policemen should not exercise their right to vote for parties of their choice.

[Boxed item]

...And Here's One That Did Just That

For Phinda Mpatha (not his real name) being a member of the South African Police and the African National Congress at the same time is not a conflict of interests.

"I have no double agenda. I am committed in the struggle for change and I cannot leave my job as I have no alternative," says Mpatha, who describes his nine years as a policeman as a "difficult experience".

Mpatha came to Johannesburg in 1979 looking for a job. Armed with a top-class matric certificate from Transkei, Mpatha never thought securing a job in the Golden City would be a life-and-death struggle. He went from office to office but his "pass" (reference book) became a major stumbling block to finding employment.

What surprised Mpatha was how easy it was to join the police force. "That was the only job available," he says, taking off the cap bearing the SAP logo and wiping the sweat from his forehead.

Mpatha joined the police force when campaigns for the resignation of policemen were at their peak. When he reflected on the years he spent without a job it became difficult for him to do so. "I survived because in the course of my duties as a policeman I showed a lot of respect to my people," he says.

Mpatha said he "never harassed the people, I made them understand that I was a victim of that harassment too."

"Some people think we are the government; we are government servants. But even black policemen are oppressed."

Mpatha says he regards himself as an ordinary civil servant. But government servants have political viewpoints too, he says.

The ANC seems to be the only political movement that accommodates his aspirations for a "non-racial democracy" free of racism and inequality.

The rebel Cape policeman Gregory Rockman—who, at the height of the defiance campaign in 1989, accused his white colleagues of behaving like "wild dogs"—served as a great inspiration to him.

Mpatha and a handful of colleagues joined the ANC after its unbanning in 1990. For security reasons, says Mpatha, the ANC did not issue them with membership cards although they are active in grassroots structures.

"Many of my colleagues are members of certain political organisations which are closely linked to the government but I cannot even mention my loyalty to the ANC."

According to Mpatha, one of the highest-ranking police officers on the East Rand is linked to Inkatha. He claims the "colonel" served as Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's bodyguard before he took up his present position.

Asked if it was true that the police were colluding with Inkatha in township violence, Mpatha says he has no doubts about it.

"The fact that we, black policemen, are not part of the riot control units makes us believe that some form of collusion is taking place.

"I think it is in the interest of the white police if violence happens. If they were serious about stopping it, it would have long stopped but unfortunately black policemen are not sent to control unrest."

He says he does not know where those white police who are sent to areas of violence come from. They only come when there is violence and leave afterwards.

Attacks on policemen by the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (Apla) is nothing short of black-on-black violence, says Mpatha.

Mpatha is involved in his area defence committee and he uses his service pistol for defending his township against the "vigilantes".

Angola**UNITA Official Confirms Defection of Generals**

*MB0603073192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Interview with Salupeto Pena, representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in the Joint Political and Military Commission, on the defection of two UNITA officials by reporter Andeiro Joao in Luanda on 6 March—recorded]

[Text] There is dissent within the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Jonas Savimbi's organization is experiencing difficult moments as the defection of Generals Miguel N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes has been confirmed. In Jamba at dawn today, the UNITA Standing Commission issued a communique confirming that N'zau Puna and Tony Fernandes, two historic figures in Jonas Savimbi's movement, had left the organization.

In Luanda, Andeiro Joao interviewed Engineer Salupeto Pena, head of the UNITA delegation to the Joint Political and Military Commission.

[Begin recording] [Joao] Engineer Salupeto Pena, a very good morning. It has been confirmed that Generals Miguel N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes have left UNITA, has it not?

[Pena] Yes, it has been confirmed.

[Joao] They are two historic figures in UNITA. They would have only left UNITA with very good reasons.

[Pena] Well, they expressed the desire to be relieved of their duties by UNITA, in order to exclusively deal with the search of a solution for the Cabinda issue. The solution they are seeking is different from the one UNITA is looking for, bearing in mind the occupation of the territory by the massive deployment of troops of the government of the People's Republic of Angola. I have been quoting from a paragraph of the communique, which, I understand is of concern to you.

[Joao] Engineer, the manner in which the information has reached the news media is rather strange. Yesterday, you said that UNITA had lost contact with Gen. Miguel N'zau Puna. Today, you are saying that they have asked to be relieved from their duties in order to dedicate themselves solely to a solution of the Cabinda issue. Would you like to comment?

[Pena] Yesterday I said that we were trying to get in touch with them, and that we would inform the news media of any developments. So, the developments are precisely those to which you have referred. This is the result of the latest contacts between Gen. N'zau Puna and the UNITA leadership.

[Joao] It is understood that Generals N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes left Angola without informing UNITA.

[Pena] That is correct. As I said yesterday, we lost contact with them. So, they left Angola. The communique clearly states that Gen. Tony was undergoing health treatment in Europe where he met Gen. Miguel N'zau Puna. As we continued with our contacts it became clear that they wanted to be relieved of their duties.

[Joao] Engineer, how has UNITA received the news about Tony da Costa Fernandes and Miguel N'zau Puna, considering that once abroad they said they no longer wanted anything to do with UNITA?

[Pena] First, we know the reality in Cabinda, so what can we do in view of that reality? The UNITA leadership has been approaching the government in order to deal with the Cabinda issue in a more realistic manner. The UNITA vice president met President Eduardo dos Santos in July 1991 and conveyed our views. The issue was raised at the first and second meetings between Presidents Savimbi and Eduardo dos Santos. Thus, we have always been worried about Cabinda.

In view of the separatist sentiments in Cabinda, we are faced with a problem. What we must now do is face the situation squarely and see what we can do.

[Joao] Engineer, are you telling me that Tony da Costa Fernandes and Miguel N'zau Puna are unhappy with UNITA's stand on Cabinda?

[Pena] No, I did not say that. They intend to resolve the Cabinda issue in a manner different from what UNITA has proposed. Whether they are happy or unhappy, that is not the question. They want to resolve the issue in a different manner. I have been quite clear on that.

[Joao] In their request to UNITA's leadership, did the two generals not make known the stand they wished to adopt on Cabinda?

[Pena] No, we still have not got the details. Obviously, once we have the details we will disclose them because the whole world is interested in Cabinda.

[Joao] There are reports that they are either in Zurich or in Lausanne with (Jose Mbele), and intend to join the Front [for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, FLEC].

[Pena] I cannot confirm that because I have no details of their whereabouts.

[Joao] The defection of Generals N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes confirms what Captain Abel Kojé has stated, namely that leading UNITA officials could leave the organization.

[Pena] Well, let us draw a distinction between the two cases. People are focusing on the Capt. Kojé affair. Let us

look at the situation. Capt. Koje is a TNT trafficker. We have said so time and again. In fact, we are not worried about the Capt. Koje affair, but with the fact that the government is giving shelter to a munitions trafficker. If the government acts in good faith, one could prove that Koje is a trafficker. In Luena there are people to whom he sold TNT. If the government does not act in good faith and our claims cannot be proved, we will then draw our conclusions. The fact is that this government is known worldwide to be led by such traffickers.

[Joao] But Engineer, what Capt. Abel Koje stated a fortnight ago is being confirmed now, namely that leading UNITA officials would soon abandon the organization.

[Pena] No, let us make a distinction. It is one thing to have separatist goals for Cabinda; that is a national problem. One must not think that this is an issue that only concerns UNITA. The other thing is what Koje has stated. So, let us wait and see. Cabinda has nothing to do with what the trafficker has stated. [end recording]

Observers have questioned the extent UNITA is involved in the spectacular defections. Likewise, the observers have also questioned the extent of UNITA's commitment to installing Miguel N'zau Puna and Tony da Costa Fernandes in the FLEC leadership, thereby preventing Cabinda from falling into the hands of Zaire and Congo. Only time will tell.

Meetings With Opposition, UNITA Said Positive

MB0503132992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Mar 92

[Report on interview with Rui Ferreira, coordinator of the government technical team involved in the multiparty meetings; date, place not given]

[Text] The coordinator of the government technical team has said that both the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have described as positive the outcome of their discussions on the draft laws debated at the multiparty meeting. Jurist Rui Ferreira told our correspondent that consensus was reached on almost every issue discussed at the bilateral meetings between government and UNITA.

[Begin Ferreira recording] The meeting was very positive because consensus was reached on most issues discussed by the two delegations. Those issues had been dealt with at the multiparty meeting. This suggests that the bilateral meetings were extremely positive. [end recording]

The bilateral meetings failed to reach consensus on radio broadcasting. Mr. Ferreira said that the issue will be further assessed in view of the government's and UNITA's standpoints.

[Begin Ferreira recording] As a matter of principle the government believes that political parties must not be involved in radio broadcasting because parties cannot own radio stations. UNITA believes otherwise, and so it

was not possible during our discussions to reach consensus on that issue. [end recording]

Mr. Ferreira also described as positive the consultation meetings between the government and the political parties, regarding the registration of parties and the electoral system.

[Begin Ferreira recording] We were pleased to note that nowadays there are no political groups which claim their recognition on an administrative basis. This only dignifies the opposition. Nowadays, the political groups have narrowed their differences with government. At the multiparty meeting the government proposed that each party should produce 1,500 signatures, or a minimum of 100 signatures for each province. The relevant state agencies will review the situation and adopt the final draft of the Law on Political Parties.

By and large, the political groups agree with the government's view of adopting a mixed electoral system and a system of proportional representation. Accordingly, each constituency, or province, must have a minimum number of deputies, regardless of the votes cast. There will also be deputies elected by a single constituency with a minimum percentage of votes. We regard that percentage as the electoral quotient. [end recording]

Mr. Ferreira said that the government has agreed to report to the People's Assembly the views of each party as aired during the various meetings. The People's Assembly will then adopt a position. At present, the government's technical team is reviewing the draft laws with a view to submitting them to the People's Assembly for approval.

'Large Number' of Cuban Troops Reported in Lobito

MB0603092792 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] A large number of Cuban troops is in Lobito city disguised as cement production experts. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government is responsible for their presence in that city.

Reports say that the Cubans have returned to our country with the pretext of being assigned to enterprises and to do repair work on projects that they had initiated. This, however, is nothing but a warmongering ploy by the MPLA-PT in violation of the Bicesse Accords.

In February, 12 Cubans left Luanda for Lobito to work at the local cement enterprise. It will be recalled that the Cubans stole machinery from that enterprise and sent it to Cuba. The Cubans do not repair anything in our country, but rather assist the People's Republic of Angola in its military plans against the Angolan people.

Angolans in Zaire 'Provoked' by Security Forces

*MB0603085792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Text] Zairian security forces have been intimidating Angolans living in Zaire in view of their opposition to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The accusation was made yesterday by Manuel Domingos, national secretary of the Angolan Democratic Forum [FDA].

[Begin Domingos recording] We have information saying that three members of UNITA's security service command have taken part in the massacre of more than 20 Christians in Zaire. Those people had spoken in favor of Zaire's national sovereign conference.

We have information that Angolans who dislike Savimbi have been intimidated by Mobutu Sese Seko's security services. [end recording]

We asked Joao Miranda, Angola's deputy foreign minister responsible for the Angolan communities abroad, to comment on FDA's statements.

[Begin Miranda recording] Our communications with Zaire are not good. We have not yet received any factual information about the alleged situation. We only know that after a meeting with President Mobutu Sese Seko during his recent visit to Zaire, the UNITA president made unfavorable remarks about the resumption of the national sovereign conference in that country. Regrettably, Savimbi's statements coincided with the Zairian Government's decision to suspend the proceedings of the national sovereign conference.

Savimbi's statements were not well received by sectors of the Zairian population, which stated that Angolans were interfering in Zaire's domestic affairs. In fact, after Savimbi's statements there were unpleasant events in which some Zairians, including security personnel, provoked Angolans living in Zaire. However, we cannot say whether those security personnel were in the service of President Mobutu or any other Zairian security agency. [end recording]

The reports cannot be confirmed due to a lack of information, though the claims might be accurate because confusion is widespread in Zaire.

[Begin Miranda recording] The fact is that there is widespread confusion in Zaire and anything can happen. The fact is that confusion reigns in Kinshasa, so one cannot rule out that possibility. In view of poor communications with Zaire, our embassy in Kinshasa has not yet reported on that matter. [end recording]

Mozambique**Financial Partnership Accord With Bank of Lisbon**

*MB0503185192 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Excerpt] The People's Development Bank [BPD] and the Bank of Lisbon, whose main division is in the Republic of South Africa, signed in Maputo this afternoon an accord on the creation of a financial partnership with the aim of conducting business relating to the country's Economic and Social Rehabilitation Program on the basis of reciprocal advantages.

The immediate aim of that financial partnership is to open a foreign exchange department in Mozambique in accordance with the norms of the secondary foreign exchange market. The Bank of Lisbon will assist the BPD with consultancy in the areas of defining the necessary equipment, transferring knowhow [preceding word in English], and working methods.

BPD Chairman Hermenegildo Gamito signed the accord for Mozambique. [passage omitted]

Compulsory Military Service Campaign Extended

*MB0603095692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Mar 92*

[Text] The registration for the 1992 compulsory military service campaign in the city of Maputo has been extended until 25 March 1992. The decision was prompted by the low turn out of youths at registration centers between 2 January and 2 March as prescribed by the law. A source with the Maputo recruitment center says that the measure is designed to permit youths, who were unable to register for various reasons, to do so by 20 March. [date as heard]

Namibia**Cabinet Orders Investigation Into Police Violence**

*MB0503202992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1942 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Mar 5 SAPA—The Namibian Cabinet has expressed dismay and outrage at the violent arrest of five protesters at the Namibian Breweries in Windhoek and ordered a ministerial investigation into police methods, an Information Ministry statement said on Thursday [5 March].

"It expressed its indignation at the excessive use of physical force against what appeared to be peaceful demonstrators," the statement said after an extraordinary cabinet meeting to discuss the economy, drought and a number of burning issues.

Sjambok-wielding members of the Namibian Police Task Force arrested five men at what began as a peaceful demonstration over a labour issue at the Windhoek Breweries on Tuesday.

Police laid into the protesters when they put refused to remove obstacles in the road outside the plant.

There appears to be confusion, according to news reports, as to why the task force and not ordinary police officers arrived to handle the situation.

Four of the five men, who appeared in court on Wednesday, have been charged with obstruction and the fifth with assaulting a police officer.

They were all released on bail of R [rand] 50.

Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunya Pohamba immediately ordered a full investigation into the incident and has been instructed by Cabinet to "closely look into the operational parameters of all the units of the police so as to ensure that they are in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution".

Zambia

Kaunda Supporters Rally, Foil Arrest Attempt

MB0503154692 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1500 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] A report from Lusaka says a shootout between Zambian police and supporters of the former president, Kenneth Kaunda, was narrowly averted yesterday when police attempted to arrest Dr. Kaunda on suspicion of stealing books from the library of State House.

Dr. Kaunda's aide, Dr. Bright Chunga, confirmed the confrontation, saying there was bound to be a shooting if the police again tried to arrest the former president. Dr. Kaunda's supporters rushed to his house in Lusaka when they heard that the police were about to move in. A public relations officer for the Zambian Police said he could only confirm that an investigation was being held into the missing books. He could not confirm that the police had attempted to arrest Dr. Kaunda.

Zimbabwe

Government Delays Land Reform Bill Implementation

MB0503154092 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Our Africa Desk reports that the Zimbabwean Government has decided to delay the implementation of a controversial land reform bill to give further consideration to opposition from white farmers.

The bill, in terms of which half of Zimbabwe's white-owned agricultural land will be allocated to black peasants, has come under fire from white farmers and the international community.

The Zimbabwean Agriculture Ministry said that a complete review of the bill was to be carried out by a parliamentary committee, and that the bill would definitely not be accepted by Parliament in its present form.

Mugabe To 'Plow Ahead' With Nationalization Plan

MB0603135292 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 6 Mar 92

[Text] President Robert Mugabe has declared a national disaster in Zimbabwe because of the drought. Mugabe says the drought is devastating, and has called for international food aid, cash, transport, and medicines, to avoid starvation in the rural areas.

At the same time, he has pledged to plow ahead with plans to nationalize half the country's white-owned farmland. Lawrence Bartlett has details:

[Bartlett] Zimbabwe, normally a food exporter, has ordered hundreds of thousands of tonnes of maize, but some observers here believe the country will run out of the staple food before the imports arrive. If that happens, they predict, there will be food riots.

At his press conference today, Mugabe rejected suggestions that the drought was a reason to postpone plans to nationalize half the country's white-owned farmland. He said his government would go ahead with the controversial plan, and if white farmers didn't like it, they could all quit farming. The nation would still survive.

He warned of chaos if the government didn't take the land in an orderly fashion, saying land-hungry black Zimbabweans would then seize it for themselves.

Minister Discusses Status of Debt Repayments

MB0503153492 Johannesburg SABA in English
2048 GMT 4 Mar 92

[Text] Harare Mar 4 SABA--The Zimbabwean Government has paid off 75 per cent of the ZD [Zimbabwe dollar] 1.6 billion debt it inherited from the previous white minority Smith government, the national news agency ZIANA reported on Wednesday [4 March]. Senior Finance, Economic Planning and Development Minister Bernard Chidzero told Parliament on Wednesday the government wished to maintain its good credit rating by repaying the remaining amount.

Mr Chidzero made the statement in reply to MPs questions—including a query whether consideration be given to dishonouring the debts as the previous government had been "illegitimate".

"Of the total debt (1.6 billion ZD) we inherited, over 1.2 billion ZD has been repaid, leaving only 0.4 billion ZD

outstanding," the minister said. "I wonder whether it would be wise at this juncture for Zimbabwe to tarnish its high credit rating by refusing to pay the remaining 25 per cent," Mr Chidzero added. He said that during the 1979 Lancaster House talks which brought independence, Zimbabwe had agreed to take over the loans.

In addition, since independence, Zimbabwe had borrowed just over 14.6 billion ZD from both internal and external sources. With the 1.6 billion ZD inherited from the previous government, the total amount borrowed stood at 16.2 billion ZD. "What really matters is external borrowings that have been disbursed. These total 8.4 billion ZD and if we add the two billion ZD that has been committed under the ESAP (economic structural adjustment programme) period, the total debt should be just over the equivalent of two billion US dollars which gives us an external debt service ratio of 22 per cent of exports," Mr Chidzero said.

The total disbursed debt was less than 170 per cent of one year's exports compared with the sub-Saharan African average of 340 per cent in 1991. "I am not aware of any loans that were not used for any other purpose than was intended. The comptroller and auditor-general's reports to this house confirm this state of affairs," Mr Chidzero said.

On December 31 Zimbabwe owed about one billion ZD to the World Bank, 321 million ZD to the International Development Agency and 436 million ZD to the African Development Bank.

Parliament To Shut Down Due to Lack of Funds

*MB0503153992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1315 GMT 5 Mar 92*

[Text] Harare March 5 SAPA—Zimbabwe's Parliament is in danger of shutting down until June because it has run out of money, it was reported on Thursday.

The FINANCIAL GAZETTE, a weekly independent newspaper, said the 150-member legislature which has a staff of 199, had exhausted its budgetary allocation of R [rand] 7.3-million and that MPs had not been paid subsistence and travel allowance for the last three months.

The newspaper said Parliament was heavily indebted to local companies for services.

It owed R550,000 to Jongwe Press, the company which prints Hansard, the daily verbatim record of proceedings. The company had received no payment since August last year.

Also in the queue of creditors are Air Zimbabwe, the state-owned national airline, several hotels that have hosted MPs, and the parastatal telephone company.

Parliamentary committees had cut their sittings because there were no funds to meet hotel bills or transport.

Department committees responsible for monitoring the performance of ministries around the country had suspended operations, the paper reported.

Ghana

Rawlings Marks Achievements in Anniversary Speech

AB0603110892 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Address to the nation by Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, head of state, in Accra on 5 March—live or recorded]

[Text] Countrymen and women: Tomorrow, we shall observe 35 years of our nation's independence which owed much to our determination to be free from foreign domination and embark upon our own course. Just a week ago, we commemorated in a solemn ceremony the sacrifices made by some gallant soldiers in the struggle for independence. We should honor, on this occasion, all those who laid down their lives in the defense of our national independence and all whose vision and courage created this nation.

Thirty five years may not be such a long time for a nation, but it must be a source of pride to us in Ghana that we have traveled together as a united country over these years. And I most sincerely do hope that this nation will see many more years of peace, stability, and development. Peace, stability, and development are important achievements, especially in a world in which once powerful nations are falling apart, where ethnic conflicts are breaking up the fabric of many societies, and armed factions are locked in unending combats in many parts of the globe. If we are blessed with such peace, unity, and a modest level of well being, we must not take these achievements for granted. We must cherish these conditions and work at securing their continuation into the future.

Fellow Ghanaians, the momentum generated by the force of the communal spirit and pride in improving ourselves and our communities can only increase our sense of national growth. It is no secret to any Ghanaian that we have come dangerously close to losing our dignity and have thrashed up steep paths to regain it. Today, the situation is different and we can hold our heads high once more and be proud of our nation. This pride and determination has even reflected in the strivings of our sportsmen from the early days of the revolution. Recently, we have seen it in the victory of the Black Starlets [the under-21 national soccer team] in Italy, in the magnificent efforts of the Black Stars [the national soccer team] which took them to the finals of the Africa Cup in Senegal. We see this pride in the performance of the Black Meteors [under-17 national soccer team] as they head for Barcelona, and we have just seen it, also convincingly displayed by our man, Azumah Nelson [World Boxing Council featherweight champion], in far away Australia. Our nation has resumed its historic march and the world knows it.

Countrymen and women, we cannot afford to lose the momentum of the present and the purposeful drive with which we are striving to build the future. It is important for our nation that this atmosphere of stability and national purpose be maintained. In a difficult global

economic climate, a developing country such as ours can only maintain her credibility and respect if we sustain the path of economic recovery that we have so painfully constructed over the past decade. Internally also, the same consistency and continuity will be necessary to guide our communities, our families, our businessmen and women as they forge ahead with plans for the future. Our democratic aspirations will flourish best within such conditions. The real danger to democracy is economic deprivation. And that is why it has been our aim, as a government, to accelerate the pace of our economic recovery and development efforts so that democracy can have a real chance in our country.

Countrymen and women, this year will see the culmination of a process toward establishing a new constitutional order. We have been assured by the Consultative Assembly that its task would be accomplished by the end of this month. Based on that assurance and allowing for the publication and circulation of copies of the draft constitution for public discussion, the referendum will be held on 28th of April 1992.

Fellow Ghanaians, for the first time in the history of our nation, constitution making has also involved honest, simple men and women from all walks of life. From the onset of the December 31 Revolution, our conviction was that true democracy required the meaningful participation of all Ghanaians in the structures and practice of government. The steps we have taken so far in this process, do attest to this conviction. Consultation and discussion in public fora around the country with the view to attaining national consensus have been our approach.

The final stage of this democratization process of constitution making will be the referendum that will give the authority of the people to our new constitution. The referendum is an essential exercise which will provide an opportunity to educate the people of every town and village about the provisions in the draft constitution, and this must not be seen as an exercise in division but as the creation of a national consensus in line with our traditional principle of arriving at a consensus which binds even the dissenter.

Every individual who is competent to vote for his or her local assemblyman or woman is also competent to bear witness to this most fundamental law of the land. Approval of a constitution by referendum is the current practice all over the world. Many countries on our continent and in Eastern Europe have recently used this mechanism. All our previous constitutions have affirmed the sovereignty of the people as a supreme principle, but none has observed that principle with the actual direct endorsement of the people.

The referendum will therefore not only give the constitution your stamp of approval but will also, hopefully,

affirm your readiness to protect it. Our entire process of democratization from the fora which led to the formulation of the district assembly system and its implementation to the regional fora on a national system, as well as the work of the committee of experts, and the establishment of the consultative assembly have all, necessarily, been quite expensive. What remains, my fellow countrymen and women, to be done up to the national elections will also no doubt be costly. While we are fortunate to have been offered some assistance from external sources, we will still have to shoulder a major part of the expenses ourselves.

Ladies and gentlemen, following the referendum, political organizations will be permitted to function as from the 18th of May 1992. The rules and regulations governing their activities will be published immediately after the referendum. I would also wish to announce that presidential elections will take place on Tuesday, November 3rd 1992. This will be followed by parliamentary elections on Tuesday, December 8 1992. The inauguration of the Fourth Republic will take place on January 7 1993.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Interim National Electoral Commission has just been established. It is, I believe, made up of men and women of integrity, patriotism, and commitment. On them rests the responsibility of ensuring fairness in the conduct of all the electoral processes that will unfold as part of the new constitutional arrangement. This body is responsible for the register of voters, for the conduct of elections and referenda, and for the review of boundaries of administrative and electoral areas. The Interim National Electoral Commission has complete independence in the exercise of its duties. It is responsible solely to the provisions of the law by which it was established, to the consciences of its members, and to the people of Ghana. We all have a duty to support the commission in this important task, and as referees we will give them all the whistles that they will need.

My fellow countrymen and women, we began our electoral processes almost four years ago with the district level elections, and we all remember how successful those elections were. The district assemblies have since grown in stature and performance in their contribution to national development. In the forthcoming elections, we hope to see the same open, clean contest. It is also our hope that the forthcoming elections would be conducted in the same atmosphere that we saw during the district level elections.

Fellow countrymen and women, we do owe it to ourselves to avoid some of the provocative and violent methods that have been used in the past and that have sadly begun to show signs of reemerging from certain quarters. The national motto of freedom and justice has been in the heart of our quest for a new social order since the beginning of the 31 December Revolution. The very premises upon which the revolution was launched embraced the issues of human rights for our entire

people on a broad scale, including the right to food, shelter, health, and education. We have equally been concerned with upholding the other fundamental human liberties. At the same time, we have had to ensure national stability and order as a precondition to the pursuit of all our national objectives.

We cannot claim to have managed these competing demands perfectly. The machinery of investigation is not always as swift and free of error as we would all wish. Many ordinary people, therefore, tend to perceive the law enforcement and other investigative agencies with suspicion and unease—sometimes justifiably—and sadly, not as institutions for promoting a just social order. We recognize the need for improvement in handling issues of individual freedom and national security, and we shall continue in good conscience to seek the most appropriate and humane means of resolving these serious problems.

In this vein, we established yesterday a body to examine the conditions in our prisons and to make recommendations for reform. Our prisons must help in the rehabilitation of those who have strayed from acceptable standards rather than harden them in criminality. It is our hope that recent efforts by Chief Justice Archer in this direction will be complemented by the work of this committee.

My fellow countrymen and women, on this occasion of the 35th anniversary of our nation's independence, the government has decided to take further steps toward national reconciliation. In this regard, the security agencies have been instructed to review all cases of persons in custody on grounds of offenses against national security so that where appropriate releases will be made by the end of the month. In addition, outstanding petitions for the review of cases involving the confiscation of assets and other penalties will be considered and final determination made on humanitarian grounds but without sacrificing the principles of justice, and such a review will extend to cover the period since 1966.

Countrymen and women, our goal is to continue the systematic and orderly progress in all aspects of our national life. We must prevent a return to the injustices of the past. We must also ensure a stable national atmosphere in which our current steps toward the new constitutional order can be realized. Tomorrow's anniversary will mark another important landmark in our march to true independence. It is my hope that all of us will use this period for some very sober reflection. The journey ahead will not be an easy one.

The road we have travelled has not been easy either, and yet we have travelled that ground sustained by the integrity of our relationship. However, there are still some among us who may not accept the reality of the 31 December Revolution, and yet no one can ignore the historical necessity that launched the revolution. A decade of far-reaching and serious structural changes and the emergence of a new social and political culture

cannot simply be washed away, and that decade forms the bedrock on which we stand and from where we will construct the future.

My fellow countrymen and women, I wish you a happy anniversary. Thank you and good night.

Ivory Coast

High School Students 'Badly Beaten' by Gendarmes

AB0503223092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 Mar 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A full-scale confrontation between students and the authorities is still simmering in Ivory Coast. It began with protests over the government's refusal to discipline the Army for heavy-handed measures against students at the university. Now, fuel has been added to the fire with the arrest, trial, and imprisonment of a number of students including student leader Martial Ahipeaud. Secondary and technical high school students have been protesting and organizing sit-ins, and boycotts. This morning, gendarmes moved in to break up the demonstrations and it seems they were not wearing kid-gloves. Our correspondent Jean-Philippe Chauzie was at the scene. On the line, William Monantin asked him what happened.

[Begin recording] [Chauzie] What I saw with my very own eyes: I saw three students, young students being dragged. Then, they were pushed to the ground. They were made to kneel and then, they were whipped with belts until blood came on their back. Then, salt was rubbed into their wounds which must have been quite excruciating. But that is not finished. They were then made to crawl, first on their knees, then on their bellies, and then on their backs and all the time they were crawling they were beaten up by the Gendarmerie. Then, they were pushed into a piece of stagnant water and they were also made to crawl in the stagnant water and at the same time, they were beaten up. That was the three students. Later on, a group of 10 students emerged from the Lycee Classique [a high school in Abidjan]. They were also surrounded by paramilitary forces from the Gendarmerie. And one student tried to run for his freedom. He tried to get away. He was immediately pursued by half a dozen gendarmes who were shouting whip him, whip him, beat him, beat him. They caught up with him. He was dragged behind. And that was before my very own eyes. He was dragged behind a lorry, an army lorry. He was made to lie on the ground, on his tummy, and then, he was savagely beaten by the gendarmes.

[Monantin] How did the other students who were present at this meeting react to this violence by the Gendarmerie?

[Chauzie] Well, most of the students obviously did not take a chance. So, as soon as they saw the gendarmes, they left. They scattered. And when those students were

being whipped, I was the only witness. No one else was there. All the students had left.

[Monantin] How did the incident end?

[Chauzie] Well, they were all pushed into a military lorry and they were driven away. I do not know where they have been taken.

[Monantin] How many of these students were driven away?

[Chauzie] They were, say, 30 students. But four of them were badly beaten. The others at best.... [Chauzie changes thought] Because I was there as a witness, were not badly treated. But four of them, yes, were badly treated. Definitely.

[Monantin] Did the Gendarmerie say exactly why they were taking these students away?

[Chauzie] No, the only thing the Gendarmerie did at some point was to run toward me with their truncheons lifted and saying: Go away, go away. You have got nothing to do here. But I was not able, obviously to.... [Chauzie changes thought] I did ask what they were doing, but I got no answers.

[Monantin] Has there been any reaction from other parts of Abidjan?

[Chauzie] No, Abidjan is absolutely and completely quiet. Life goes on as normal. It was just a limited incident. [end recording]

Troops, Students Clash in Bingerville 6 Mar

AB0603120592 Paris AFP in English 1151 GMT
6 Mar 92

[Excerpt] Bingerville, Ivory Coast, March 6 (AFP)—Troops clashed with high school students Friday in this town near Abidjan as the pupils demonstrated for the release of imprisoned student leader Martial Ahipeaud. Military reinforcements drove into Bingerville, 20 kilometres (13 miles) east of the capital, as soldiers dispersed the protestors with teargas, an AFP correspondent said.

Ahipeaud, jailed last week for three years and fined for organising anti-government protests that led to violence, on Sunday [1 March] began a hunger strike at Dimbokro prison 200 kilometres (125 miles) north of Abidjan, student sources said.

In Abidjan, where police and troops arrested about 30 high school students in raids on educational establishments Thursday, no classes took place Friday in some schools and in most university faculties.

At Abidjan law courts, the trials continued Friday of opposition leaders and protestors, most of whom are held responsible for violent riots on February 18 during

a demonstration for the release of Ahipeaud, detained after protests earlier last month.

The public prosecutor has called for three years' jail and fines for the leader of the social-democratic opposition Ivorian Popular Front (FPI), Laurent Gbagbo, his wife Simone, Human Rights League chairman Rene Degny-Segui, journalist Georges Coffi and 12 other defendants. The court was due to hand down its verdict later Friday. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Ad Hoc Commission Releases Elections Timetable

AB0603134092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 4 Mar 92

[Text] The timetable for the holding of free and fair elections in Liberia has been released. The exercise, according to the ad hoc Elections Commission, covers six months [words indistinct]. This was made known yesterday at a news conference in Monrovia [words indistinct] by the ad hoc Elections Commission [words indistinct] based in the United States. Speaking on the occasion, the chairman of the ad hoc Elections Commission, Mr. (Yandov Lakana), flanked by other members of the commission, indicated that the process begins [passage indistinct].

According to the timetable, lists of voters registers will be [words indistinct]. This will be followed in May by voters registration and in June by registration and certification of political parties [words indistinct]. The preliminary list of voters registers and other elections logistics operations will have to be taken care of. The final voters registration lists will be published in July, and public awareness on the electoral process will then (?go) under way. This will be followed by a two-month campaign period. The official date for the holding of the elections will be announced later, the timetable stipulated.

Mali

Tuareg Movements Issue Warning to Government

AB0503144592 Paris AFP in French 1408 GMT
3 Mar 92

[Text] Paris, 3 Mar (AFP)—Four Tuareg movements issued a warning to the Malian authorities today, accusing them of not keeping to the pledges made in Algiers on 25 January, which had led to a one-month renewable truce on 8 February. They also asked for assistance from France, particularly concerning the refugees in Mauritania and Algeria whose number they estimate at 90,000.

"The two sides pledged not to reinforce their military positions yet the Malian Army has increased the number of its soldiers in the north," Zahabi Ould Sidi Mohamed,

coordinator of the four parties told AFP. He also reported on a recent "massacre of 16 civilians in a camp by Army men."

The four parties in question are the Popular Movement of the Azawad, the Islamic Arab Front of the Azawad, the Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of the Azawad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Azawad. Azawad territory covers an area of 830,000 sq km and is being claimed by the Malian Tuaregs in the north of the country. They evaluate the Tuareg and Arab population in Mali at 2 million. Their representatives met discreetly with Malian Government officials in Paris and decided together to meet in Algiers on 15 March "to get the final response to our political demands," the coordinator said.

The four Tuareg parties also blamed the Bamako government for not postponing the legislative elections until a political settlement to the problem had been reached.

The Tuareg community is also found in Niger and is estimated at about 700,000 persons or 10 percent of that country's population.

Niger

Premier on Soldiers' Demands, Army Conference

AB0503151692 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 0545 GMT 5 Mar 92

[Text] Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou addressed the nation last night. The radio and television broadcast was mainly devoted to the events that Niger experienced recently. The nation had just (?passed through) a trying period, the transitional prime minister stated, following the serious incidents that occurred [words indistinct] generated by dissatisfaction within the ranks. This situation, according to Mr. Amadou Cheiffou, caused some concern for the transitional institutions, the active forces [words indistinct]. Thanks to the mobilization of all, we were able to save Niger's infant democracy which was very seriously threatened, he said. Thanks to this fierce determination, we spared our country the worst, the prime minister said.

Mr. Amadou Cheiffou (?announced) that normal work has resumed and that the soldiers have returned to (?their barracks). According to the prime minister, this painful incident showed us that democracy is an irreplaceable but very fragile system. The prime minister expressed satisfaction with the assistance and support received from friendly countries, in particular, the United States, Germany, and France. Amadou Cheiffou expressed the gratitude of the Niger people to each of them. He also touched on the demands of the soldiers and efforts made by the transitional institutions to find solutions to problems facing all the Niger people:

[Begin Cheiffou recording] The soldiers' demands [words indistinct] can be grouped into two categories. First, we noted political demands. Second, the financial

demands, which were aimed at improving the living conditions of the soldiers. [Words indistinct] it is just normal that the nation should ensure honorable material and moral conditions for them, but this can only be done in regard to its own financial resources. However, [words indistinct] I believe it is appropriate for me to give a general view of the present situation (?whose solution requires) an important sum of money. Let me tell you about the situation as we saw it when we assumed duty:

We inherited three months and more of salary arrears according to the areas where the troops are serving. We found between six and eight months of arrears in the payment of temporary absence allowances; between four and six months of arrears in the payment of food bills; and 18 months of arrears in the payment of various transportation allowances; a long break in the supply of soap; and unpaid invoices from creditors, amounting to more than 4 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs. That is the situation we inherited.

Third, there were demands that were purely military in nature. These demands may be divided into two groups. First, there were matters that could be solved by the

Army exclusively, that is, by the chief of general staff. These issues will be resolved gradually. Then, there were issues about the conditions of service and the general development of the soldiers' career. On this point, I want to point out that these will be examined in detail by the Army national conference, during which the soldiers themselves will have to make precise recommendations.

Already, general directives have been given to the office of the chief of general staff on holding of this national conference which will also propose a defense system for Niger, as well as [words indistinct], equipment needed, and so on. The conclusions of this conference will enable us to draft a national defense plan that will be dutifully implemented by the transitional government and the authorities that take over following the transition. [end recording]

Finally, the prime minister also pointed out that an investigation is under way to unmask all the putschists hiding in darkness who wanted to take advantage of the good faith of the ranks to achieve their bad intention and to plunge the country into chaos, injustice, and arbitrary rule.

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